

NATIONAL POLICE GAZETTE.

GEO. W. MATHILL & CO.,
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

NEW YORK: FOR THE WEEK ENDING NOVEMBER 23, 1867.

VOL. XXIII.—NO. 1160.—PRICE TEN CENTS.



An Exciting Scene at a Cleveland Hotel—A Wife Claims her Husband and Punishing his Mistress.



Street Scenes in New York—The old Irish Piper.

"Absent," Soon Forgotten. MARITAL INFIDELITY.

LIVELY SUSPICION is a Cleveland woman's. Says a late Cleveland, Ohio, paper: Quite a pretty scene took place at one of our hotels yesterday, breaking up quite a nice little winter arrangement which a loving couple from Hoosierdom had made. The history of the affair is about as follows: A young and rather handsome mechanic, living somewhere in Indiana, had bought the States of Indiana and Ohio for the sale of a patent chess-process. To make the thing pay, it was necessary for him to leave his home for a time. He had only been married about a year, and it was very hard for the young wife to separate from her doting husband, and getting rather hard for him to be denied the society of his darling wife. As to that part of it we don't say. After long, lingering embraces, and kisses without number, they separated. He travelled about the State of Indiana for some time, now and then paying a flying visit to his home. During his peregrinations in Hoosierdom he met a young lady who so charmed him that he forgot all about his little wife at home, and made love to his new "Daisy." The fair but frail creature acceded to his wishes to run away with him. He wrote to his patient, doting wife that Ohio must be worked up before winter, and that he should be in that State some time. The wife thought it hard, but best. The guilty couple came to this city three weeks ago, and registered as Mr. So-and-so and lady. As it is not a landlord's business to inquire whether every couple who come into his house have a marriage certificate, a suit of nice rooms was given to this party, which they occupied until yesterday. It seems that the guilty husband had not written to his wife since leaving Indiana, which had created a feeling of anxiety and suspense in that lady's mind. Day after day had she visited the little village post-office, each day hoping for a letter, and each day being disappointed, until the worst fears for his safety filled her mind and almost crazed her. Her husband, who had done but little with his "chess-process"—the fair Laura requiring all his care and attention—had run short of money. He wrote to an old friend in his native place, asking him for a loan, and telling him to say nothing to his wife. The friend sent the money, but the strange request awakened a suspicion in his mind, and instead of obeying his friend's injunction, he sought the injured wife and showed her the letter. She, poor woman, thinking something terrible had happened to George, started in the

next train for Cleveland, where she arrived late Saturday night. Not knowing at what hotel he stopped, she put up at one of our best houses, and waited until morning before trying to find her George. At an early hour yesterday morning she asked the clerk of a certain hotel if Mr. So-and-so was stopping there, and was answered in the affirmative. She said that she wished to see him; she was his wife; would he show her to his room? The clerk opened his eyes very wide, and turning aside, gave one of those low whistles indicative of much surprise, and telling the lady to follow him, ascended the stairs to the gentleman's room. A knock at the door brought the question, "Who's there?" "A lady wishes to see you." A few moments' waiting and the door was opened, and the wife rushed into the arms of her George. There was a feminine scream from the bed, and a delicate hand seen trying to pull the clothes over a pretty head, which was not done before the wife had seen and understood all. The dear George stood as dumfounded, the perspiration pouring down his face. The wife stood by a moment as if thunder-struck; then, slipping past her husband, she gathered up one of his boots and went for the woman in the bed. Vainly the "frail one" strove to keep covered. The bedding was torn from her grasp, and then the blows which the enraged wife inflicted fell thick and fast. The screams of the "frail one" brought male and female guests to that part of the house. Some pitied, some applauded; but neither looking to the right nor left, the wife continued her chastisement, until the "frail one," gathering her dress about her, rushed from the room, followed by her "dada," which were thrown after her by the enraged wife. The door was closed, and the storm commenced between man and wife. Parties rooming near them were disturbed by the loud and angry scoldings, the pleadings (a man's voice), and the cryings.

The "frail one" left the house, and this morning the man and wife started for Indiana, neither looking very pleasant. The whole thing was a rich moral for Sunday parlance at the hotel.

A Fortunate Discovery.

A WEALTHY FATHER FINDS HIS LONG-SEPARATED DAUGHTER. A young married couple, more blessed with honesty and industry than with worldly wealth, left Chicago to seek employment and fortune in the far west. On arriving in St. Joseph, their small capital was stolen from them by some graceless scamp, and they were compelled to obtain



Neal Devaney, Executed for Murder, at Wilkesbarre, Pa.

employment at once. The wife obtained a situation as a dining-room servant at a hotel, and the husband as porter at one of the wholesale establishments. A few days since an elderly gentleman arrived in St. Joseph from Montana, and took quarters at the hotel mentioned. At dinner he was waited upon by the young wife, and recognized in her a daughter from whom he had been separated for many years, without knowledge even of her existence. The greeting between parent and child was very affecting, and caused considerable excitement in the dining-hall. The best part of the story is that the father, who had started for Montana in straitened circumstances, returned with a most formidable fortune. He started East with his daughter and son-in-law, promising them that they should fairly share his good fortune.

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OFFICE, ROOM 7, AT NO. 3 TAYLOR ROW.

THE NATIONAL POLICE GAZETTE is the only authentic record of crime and Criminal Jurisprudence in the United States. The proprietors possess exclusive and confidential means of information available to no other journal.

AMERICAN NEWS COMPANY, General Agents for supplying the Trade at the publishing office, 121 Nassau street, where wholesale orders should apply.
THOMAS R. CALLENDER, corner Third and Walnut streets, Philadelphia, Pa., General Agent for the Southern and Western Trade.

THEST. LOUIS BOOK AND NEWS COMPANY, 14 North Tenth street, St. Louis, Mo.
THE WESTERN NEWS COMPANY, at Chicago, General Agents.

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NEW YORK, NOVEMBER 23, 1867.

A VERY INADEQUATE PUNISHMENT.—Things are done in our courts which are entitled to an amount of publicity oftentimes not accorded to them. Matters are passed over in what is popularly termed the "happy-go-easy" style of conducting proceedings. Things deserving the closest scrutiny and strictest comment constantly escape the ken of the press. We have especial reference in what we say to failures of justice. For ourselves, we will say that we are lynx-eyed, ever on the alert to record and expose all abuses of that kind, as the columns of the NATIONAL POLICE GAZETTE very abundantly demonstrate. We, as occasion called for, have stigmatized, in fitting terms, the sickening "Miss Nancy" sentimentalism that would interpose between the course of the law and a convicted criminal, have called attention, in no equivocal terms, to criminal cases, wherein, on conviction, justice was not at all vindicated to the extent demanded by the atrocity of the offending. Many of these failures of justice happen in the Western States, where, in very many instances, a pernicious, mawkish sentimentality displaces common sense, and utterly warps the judgment. Like occurrences are not unknown within our own limits, and within a couple of weeks we have had a notable one in Kings County. It arose in this way: On the 17th of last March—Patrick A. Day—a respectable citizen named James Fitzpatrick, met one Morris Ephraim in this city; they drank together; differed about Fenianism and separated. They met again in the evening, crossed over the ferry to Williamsburgh and went up Grand street together. A man named Lioz was with Ephraim. It seems the Fenian controversy was renewed, and impelled by a hellish impulse, the ruffian Ephraim draws a knife and plunges it into the neck of the unfortunate Fitzpatrick, who staggered a short distance—the life-stream welled from him—and fell to the sidewalk a corpse. The deceased was unmarried. Ephraim was arrested, and in due course indicted for murder in the first degree. Well, a couple of weeks ago he was brought before the court, and the case was argued by Hon. Mr. Justice Gilbert and Judge Hoyt and Vorhees, and he pleaded guilty of murder in the third degree. This plea was accepted on the ground that facts had been developed since the finding of the indictment which justified the acceptance of that plea. Thereupon the learned Court proceeded to appraise the value of the murdered James Fitzpatrick's life, and decided that one year's imprisonment of the red-handed assassin Ephraim was an adequate set-off for the same!

CHARGES TO GRAND JURIES.—An address to a grand jury, couched in terms of other charges of more routine formalism, is somewhat of a rarity. We notice, with pleasure, an exceptional instance of what it is desirable should be more frequent—as occurring at Hartford, Conn., in the United States District Court. Ordinarily, grand jury charges all run in a like groove; there is but little variation. The Judge makes so many stereotyped remarks on so many given topics, and the grand inquest are dismissed to their deliberations. The Judge is supposed to discharge all of his duty in saying so much, and the grand jury in doing so little. Now, in this regard, we might borrow with profit from our cousins across the water. An English grand jury are charged elaborately to search out all the evildoers and scoundrels, direct or indirect, of criminality within their bailiwick; and they are to summon all manner of persons before them, whom they presume may be cognizant of ill-doing, acting thus independently of the individual information laid before the body, and they are to make proper presentment thereon. Our readers, no doubt, have perused, with satisfaction, the able addresses often made by the English Judges upon opening the Assize Courts, and in no respect are those charges to grand juries more worthy of attention and imitation than in this, that they calmly discuss the social causes leading to crime, and point the way heretofore judiciously directed benevolent action can by ameliorating the material condition of the poorer classes, lessen the labor of the grand inquest. On such occasions, too, the individual example and influence of the members of the body are invoked to be brought to bear in their respective spheres for the conservation of law and order. Charges of such a comprehensive nature, clothed with the weight of solemn judicial utterances, cannot fail to be beneficially productive. The lamented Talfourd's and Recorder Warren's addresses were models in their way, and directed proper attention to existing evils and abuses that were ultimately corrected by legislative action. That was all most commendable. However, grand juries in this country, if exhorting or instructed in the way we mention, seem to give little heed to the Judges. But, even so, we think it none the less desirable that our Judges, when such opportunities offer, should proceed outside the limit of their more obligatory duty, and stir up those they especially address to a realization of the fact that it is their duty as grand jurors to hunt and ferret out every kind of offending in high and in low places, and becoming satisfied of guilt, to spare none.

Now Judge Shipman is accused of delivering a "sensational charge" to the United States Court grand jury at Hartford. We think he is not at all obnoxious to the accusation. Certainly he departed from the old beaten track by embodying in his charge some wholesome general remarks. His address struck us as abounding in common sense and painful truth. He said in the course of it, what it would be absurdity to deny as an existing fact, "that the influences of wealth and those of social and religious position have a growing tendency to shield a certain class of criminals from punishment." All true as sunlight. The late Deacon Conklin affair at New Milford, Conn., which has been thoroughly ventilated in these columns, furnishes overwhelming proof on that point. "Respectable and church-going" forgers and embezzlers and swindlers were permitted to escape the consequences of their acts, while the wretched poverty-stricken thief, unprovided with good connections, is made to undergo the extreme penalty of the law. All

that is not bad, but it is true—it is every day's experience. But at all events, novel or stale, it is well to have such pointed utterances from high judgment seats, for the publicity they obtain, by reason of the occasion of their delivery, may be productive of some beneficial result. As words of wise monition they are acceptable at least. The minds of the people who heard, or who read what Judge Shipman said, may perchance be aroused from the moral torpor that in some regards permeates the community in which he spoke. And what he said, perhaps, may lead bank officers and church members to realize that an exceedingly foolish and reprehensible act they commit themselves to when they undertake to cover up the tracks of a thieving, guilty hypocrite.

There is a practical suggestion in Judge Shipman's admirable address which is very much entitled to attentive consideration. He thinks that every official and stockholder of a bank or other incorporated company, who fails to make complaint to the proper authority, of a fraud within his knowledge, committed upon the institution, shall be regarded as an accessory after the fact. A law of that kind is very desirable, and we recommend the learned Judge's suggestion to the attention of our next legislature. Perhaps at times it would interfere unpleasantly with the arrangements of bank parlors or directors' rooms, but public decency would not be as often outraged as it is, by the exposure of gross frauds one day to be compromised and hushed up the next.

ANOTHER ILLINOIS MURDERER ACQUITTED.—Of late there has been such an increase of moral obliquity in portions of the community as to alarm, justly, all the friends of law and order. Morbid feeling seems to have obliterated the power of men to realize what is actual patent blood red guilt. No doubt, in a very great part, this moral endemic pervading public sentiment springs from the vile—the pernicious "imitative" teachings of fanatical propagandists who, for years back, have been scattering their pestiferous doctrines broadcast through this land, so favored by Providence, and misused by man. The effect of their incultation, in another direction, form a part of the saddest history ever penned.

It is but a week or two ago that we directed attention to the gross violation of all sense of justice presented in the case of the woman Yoe, the deliberate husband-poisoner, whose face of a trial took place in Livingston county, Ill. She was found guilty of manslaughter only, and sentenced to eight years imprisonment. So cheap is a husband's life in that community. In Whiteside county in the same State, human life seems still cheaper, in cases wherein a woman is charged with the murder of her husband. Last week, a Mrs. Adeline Goddard had her second trial for willfully killing a Miss Mary Ann Cole about a year ago. Her former trial took place in another county, and resulted in a conviction for manslaughter. Faring so easily at the hands of jury number one, she determined to try her luck with jury number two and see if she would fare still better. In that her expectations were not at all disappointed, her second trial resulting in an unqualified acquittal.

The evidence adduced showed that the murder was done with deliberation and cruelty, and this second verdict has therefore created intense indignation among the un sentimental, common-sense people in that community. The facts shown on the trial were these: That during a difficulty between two families, residing in the same house, the murdered girl, who had a club in her hand, was not using it, was rushed upon by Mrs. Goddard and stabbed to the heart with a butcher's knife. What, in all reason, was there in such a brutal case that appealed to the sympathies of the jury that they should dare to present such a verdict in a court of justice? The hands of the Judge are tied; and practically the law is laughed at in Illinois, in cases wherein a woman is charged with a criminal charge. Doubtless the men who sit upon these Illinois juries are esteemed worthy, respectable people among their neighbors; but they seem unable to appreciate the essentially dangerous—nay, criminal—act they commit, by permitting mere sympathy for a criminal to override the obligation of the most solemn oath that men can take—to do justice in an issue of life or death. When taking that oath they know that they are taking it as jurymen, and they deliberately violate that oath—as the jurymen in the Yoe and Goddard cases did—these creatures are to be held to scorn as base, perjured wretches, unworthy of countenance in any civilized community.

CHOSSES DRAMATIQUE.

A clergyman, when remonstrated with for having permitted the introduction into his kirk of music with a smaller share of the usual Orthodox drawl and nasal elongation deemed proper, declared that he was "tired of the Devil having all the good things." This world is full of compensations, and if the pulpit has borrowed from the profane, the latter are now borrowing in a small way from the pulpit, for a play has been written by a Mr. Beecher, called "Norwood," a novel, written by him for the New York theatre, with Mr. Beecher's full assent. Daily he dramatizes it, and improves the media which say, and now it will doubtless be served up nightly before hundreds of people who have never seen the inside of a theatre, and hundreds of others who for years have not seen the interior of a church, except at a funeral, or when they have attended at the Rev. Dr. Osgood's sanctuary since it became the New York theatre. We hope to see the Rev. Mr. Beecher in the Worcester sisters' private box on some night after the new drama has been worked into presentable shape, and between you and me, good reader, he is just lucky enough to go there and witness the performance of his own late baiting. Now let us tell you, in a few words, what "Norwood" is as a drama. In the first place it is a very prosy and stupid in language, flimsy in plot, and without a strongly marked character. The first act is all of the same kind, and the second act is all of the same kind, and the third act is all of the same kind, and the fourth act is all of the same kind, and the fifth act is all of the same kind, and the sixth act is all of the same kind, and the seventh act is all of the same kind, and the eighth act is all of the same kind, and the ninth act is all of the same kind, and the tenth act is all of the same kind, and the eleventh act is all of the same kind, and the twelfth act is all of the same kind, and the thirteenth act is all of the same kind, and the fourteenth act is all of the same kind, and the fifteenth act is all of the same kind, and the sixteenth act is all of the same kind, and the seventeenth act is all of the same kind, and the eighteenth act is all of the same kind, and the nineteenth act is all of the same kind, and the twentieth act is all of the same kind, and the twenty-first act is all of the same kind, and the twenty-second act is all of the same 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"MONS. TONSON AND MORE."

THE LATEST PHASE OF THE NOTORIOUS STEWART DIVORCE SUIT.

Rev. H. L. Stewart Alive and Active—He institutes Important Legal Proceedings resulting from last winter's litigation.

FIVE WITNESSES FOR THE PROSECUTION INDICTED FOR PERJURY.

He commences a Civil Suit for the Injury done his Happiness and Reputation.

DAMAGES LAID AT \$200,000—HIS EX-WIFE, HER FATHER AND NINE OTHERS MADE DEFENDANTS.

Stewart Charges them with Conspiracy.

HE AGAIN DENIES ADULTEROUS CONDUCT.

THE INDICTMENTS AND DECLARATION.

The great sensation last winter of that thoroughly sensational city—Chicago—was the Stewart divorce case, very full particulars of which were published in the *National Police Gazette*, together with illustrations. The Rev. Stewart, it will be recollected, was found not guilty of the charges of adultery with Rosetta Dudley, set up against him in his wife's (the plaintiff's) declaration. On a mere technical point of law, not at all affecting the merits of the case, the verdict was set aside and a new trial ordered. Prior, however, to the second trial, which was set for the February term of the court last past, the defendant Stewart, in a letter to the public, announced that because of impotency, and for the further reason that his attorneys had withdrawn from the case, he should be compelled to abandon the contest and to permit the decree of divorce asked for to be entered by default. When the case was called for a second trial, no defense was set up, the decree was granted as prayed, and Mrs. Emma J. Stewart became once more Miss Emma J. Smith.

The public had become tired of the affair, and willingly accepted the default as a finale of the entire action. The friends of the plaintiff rejoiced at it; while those who believed the defendant innocent, regretted the circumstances which forced him to abandon the contest. The matter rested, the parties to the litigation retired into private life, the witnesses resumed their wonted avocations, and soon the Stewart divorce case ceased to be the topic of conversation or discussion. On the 9th inst., however, it was renewed in a new and decidedly unexpected form.

Two suits were commenced, or rather a series of suits was begun in the recorder's and circuit courts of Chicago, one a criminal proceeding on charges of wilful and malicious perjury, and the other a civil action for injury to and defamation of character, with damages laid in the sum of \$200,000. In the criminal proceedings brought in the name of the people of the State of Illinois, Hart L. Stewart appears as complaining witness, and in the civil action as plaintiff.

The defendants in the criminal action for perjury were witnesses upon the stand for divorce. The list includes the names of Charles W. Wentworth, Minnie Wood, Charles P. Kinney, Louis A. Miller, and Mrs. Elizabeth Newton, all of whom were witnesses on the part of the prosecution, and who are severally and collectively charged with wilful and malicious perjury.

At the session of the grand jury for the recorder's court on the 9th inst., the cases were presented for their consideration, and the charges of perjury preferred against each and all of the above-named defendants. After the customary investigation, the body returned true bills of indictment against all the parties named, and capias were issued and placed in the hands of an officer for their arrest on the 9th inst.

THE ARRESTS.

The capias for the arrest of Minnie Wood, Louis Miller, and Charles P. Kinney, were placed in the hands of deputy-sheriff Capt. M. J. Connelley, who shortly afterward executed them. The first named was arrested upon her return from one of the places of amusement in the afternoon, and calling a coach, rode to the court-house, where she was placed in custody. Later in the evening she succeeded in procuring bail and was released.

C. P. Kinney is a practicing lawyer, and was arrested by the officer at his office in the West division. He also was taken to the court-house, where shortly afterward he furnished bail and was released. Louis A. Miller, who was also arrested, had not up to a late hour last evening, obtained sureties for his appearance for trial.

THE INDICTMENTS FOR PERJURY.

The indictment of the grand jury in the case of Louis A. Miller, charges that the said Louis A. Miller committed perjury in his testimony given in the trial of Hart L. Stewart for adultery, in that she stated the following to be facts:

That she had seen the defendant and Mrs. Dudley in bed together; that she saw his face and clothes, and that she afterwards went through Mrs. Dudley's room to the kitchen, and saw Stewart in bed with her; that she took hold of the bed-clothes and gave them a jerk from his foot, and saw that it was he.

On the trial the witness described the situation of the defendant's clothing—his coat, vest and pants lying across a chair. All these statements of the witness are denied, and it is asserted that in so testifying Mrs. Miller committed wilful and malicious perjury.

CHARLES WENTWORTH.

The indictment against Charles W. Wentworth sets forth that he committed perjury in his testimony given in the trial of Hart L. Stewart for adultery, in that he knew of 73 North Wells street, and there taking a woman by the name of Mary Ann, and retiring into a front room up stairs with her. Wentworth, upon the trial, also stated that Stewart borrowed \$10 of him, which he (Stewart) wished to invest at No. 72. He further stated that he had seen Stewart go into the back gate of the house at other times, and saw him enter the house two or three times; and that he passed through Wentworth's store and told Wentworth he was going to this house of ill-fame.

There were under other statements which the witness Wentworth made upon trial, including the assertion that Stewart said he had visited a woman at the Revere House in 1895, and that Stewart confessed to Wentworth that he was afflicted with a syphilitic disease. All these alleged facts are denied, and it is asserted that Wentworth, in testifying to their truth, committed wilful and malicious perjury for the purpose of injuring the fame and character of Stewart.

CHARLES P. KINNEY.

The indictment presented to the grand jury in the case of Chas. P. Kinney, sets forth that Kinney, upon the trial, alleged to state that he knew of 73 North Wells street, and there taking a woman by the name of Mary Ann, and retiring into a front room up stairs with her. Kinney, upon the trial, also stated that Stewart borrowed \$10 of him, which he (Stewart) wished to invest at No. 72. He further stated that he had seen Stewart go into the back gate of the house at other times, and saw him enter the house two or three times; and that he passed through Wentworth's store and told Wentworth he was going to this house of ill-fame.

MRS. ELIZABETH NEWTON.

The allegations against Mrs. Elizabeth Newton are, that upon the trial of the Stewart divorce case, she testified that she saw defendant, Stewart, at the house of Mrs. Dudley, on the corner of State and Quincy streets; that she entered her room one morning about five o'clock, for the purpose of borrowing matches, and that when she got into the room Stewart was standing by the stove in his stocking feet, and Mrs. Dudley introduced him as Mr. Stewart; that Mrs. Dudley was clad in a skirt, but had on no dress, and Mr. Stewart had no coat on; that she did not see Stewart go there in the evening, and on one occasion heard Stewart and Mrs. Dudley talking together, and that she thought they were on the bed; that they were making a great noise, and there was romping and laughing. The indictment alleges that in truth and fact the witness did not see Stewart in the room with Mrs. Dudley, and that statements made by the witness, as above narrated, were false, wilfully and maliciously so, and that they were designed and calculated to injure Mr. Stewart.

MINNIE WOOD.

The next indictment is against Mary J. Thompson, alias Minnie Wood. This witness, upon the trial of the Stewart case, testified to the alleged fact that Stewart was introduced to her by Mr. Wentworth, and that at one time, when she was ill and suffering from inflammation of the bowels, Stewart came to her bedside, prayed with her, and afterwards asked permission to get into bed with her. The witness, upon the trial, said the first time she was introduced to Stewart, he remained in the house of Mrs. Dudley, 300 South Clark street, all night, about the 8th of August, 1895; she further stated that she saw familiarities between the defendant and Mrs. D., saw them kiss each other, and saw her sit on his lap; saw them also sit on the bed together. All of which is denied, and it is alleged that the witness committed wilful and malicious perjury in the giving of such testimony.

DECLARATION IN THE SUIT FOR DAMAGES.

The civil suit for damages—which are laid at \$200,000—bases the cause of action upon the ground of conspiracy to ruin and destroy plaintiff's character, and names as defendants all of those included in the indictments found by the grand jury and named above, together with and preceded by the names of Washington Smith, the father-in-law of Stewart, Emma J. Smith, his former wife, Wm. Turle, Wm. Tunnicliffe, and George Hurlbut.

The declaration sets forth the marriage of the plaintiff with Emma J. Smith, and charges the defendant with conspiring to vitiate break up and destroy the marital relations between them, and to procure by false, fraudulent and corrupt means, and by false swearing and by wilful and corrupt perjury, a decree of divorce against the plaintiff and in favor of his wife. Also that in pursuance of the corrupt combination and conspiracy between the defendants, they falsely and maliciously charged upon



Marriage of Captain Tom of Chicago to the Ballet Girl at Milwaukee, Wis.

and imputed to the plaintiff the charge of adultery; and in addition thereto charged that the plaintiff had in consequence of his lewd, lascivious, and immoral conduct, contracted a dangerous and loathsome disease—syphilis—and this for the purpose of bringing him into public odium and so aiding in obtaining a decree of divorce. Further, that in pursuance of the corrupt combination, his wife, without just or reasonable cause, wilfully deserted and abandoned plaintiff.

And the declaration further states that the plaintiff had not ever been guilty of adultery, nor of any offenses or misconduct that would afford legal ground for the divorce. That to insure the granting of the decree, the defendants procured and induced an unknown female to seek the said plaintiff and to endeavor to induce him to the commission of adultery with her. That in the pursuance of the conspiracy, this unknown female sought and made the acquaintance of the plaintiff, and moved, solicited, persuaded, and, as much as in her lay, endeavored to induce and seduce the plaintiff into the commission of the crime of adultery with her.

And the plaintiff says that the defendants, William Turle and William Tunnicliffe, in pursuance of this corrupt conspiracy, designedly, and maliciously, and with a knowledge of the designs of said unknown female, surrep-

proceedings by Mrs. Emily J. Smith, and charges that she and her father by persuasion, threats and bribes induced Charles W. Wentworth, George Hurlbut, Charles P. Kinney, Mary J. Thompson, alias Minnie Wood, Louis A. Miller and Elizabeth Newton, to falsely swear and give evidence on the divorce trial, that the plaintiff had been guilty of such acts as would infer the commission of adultery by him, and that Smith and his daughter knew that said witnesses, in the testimony so given, were guilty of wilful and corrupt perjury. In consequence of his domestic happiness having been thus destroyed, and his reputation and character ruined, and having been compelled to expend the sum of \$7,000 and upwards in the endeavoring to defend himself from the false, wicked and iniquitous charges and proceedings brought against him, he claims to be indemnified to the amount of \$200,000.

So the matter stands until the answer of the defendants shall have been placed on file. The case cannot come to trial for several weeks, as, in the meantime the gossip of Chicago will have an abundance of material for discussion in this new phase of the great Stewart case.

Romance and Reality.

LOVE AND HAPPINESS—"A TALE OF TWO CITIES."

One of those incidents came to light at Milwaukee last week which belong to the realm of fiction, but which now and then intrude upon the domain of fact.

Alice Lee was a ballet dancer. Her mother had been an actress, and kept her as far as possible from the stage and the limelight. But the mother became a victim of disease, her scant earnings were soon expended, and Alice, obliged to support herself and invalid mother, joined a traveling ballet troupe as a dancer. While performing in Chicago, a young "Captain Tom," a hero of the late war, and a son of a well-known clergyman and editor of Chicago, fell in love with the girl. He was struck, we are told, with her modesty, simple manners, and the air of purity which surrounded her. Like a frank, open-hearted fellow as he was, he mentioned his love and his intentions to his parents. They, of course, were shocked—it was useless to plead with them—they threatened to disown him, and appealed to his family pride.

Captain Tom left his parents angrily, went directly to the ballet girl, and offered to make her his wife. To his astonishment, the strong-minded ballet girl, who fully reciprocated his affection, said "No," very emphatically. She declined to wed him against his parents' consent, and under any circumstances which would bring him and his family into disgrace. He pleaded hard, but she refused firmly, and granted no appeal. The mother of the young man called soon after, and was informed by Alice of her decision. She was pleased, and offered her presents, which she promptly refused.

After the troupe left Chicago, Captain Tom became gloomy, melancholy and careless in business. They forced him into society, but found it all useless. They were sensible parents, and accordingly came to a sensible conclusion.

The people of Milwaukee, in the meantime, noticed a young girl among the dancers at Music Hall who modestly retired from view whenever her duties would permit her. She would edge behind her companions, and retire from sight as often as possible. Last Friday night, at the end of the third act, the manager informed her that, as she was not very well, she might go back to her hotel, and he would see that her place was supplied. He led her to a carriage, and when she arrived at the hotel she hurried to her room and lay down to rest. She was in low spirits, and was having a good cry when she was called to the parlor to meet a gentleman. She declined at first, but was informed of the urgency of the case, dried her eyes, and went down. Of course she met Captain Tom. He clasped her in his arms—she protested—broke him for following her. Tom's father appeared—"Bless you, my children!" He married them on the spot. Ex-Mayor Kerby, of Milwaukee, gave the poor ballet girl away. The manager released her from her engagement, and the party started for Chicago. The bride had education and winning manners. She will make a good wife, and will adorn the circle to which she has risen.



Attempted Highway Robbery on 3d Avenue.

titionally secreted themselves, and lay in wait for the object, design and purpose of being witnesses of and to the proposed criminal and adulterous intercourse between the plaintiff and the aforementioned unknown female. And also, that this defendant laid mentioned intent, in pursuance of the conspiracy, depose and give evidence of this proposed adultery, in the proposed and entered suit for divorce on the part and in behalf of the defendant, Emily J. Smith (he, the plaintiff, being fully apprised of the conspiracy and of the purpose and design of the unknown woman to yield an apparent assent thereto for the purpose of exposing and bringing to shame these corrupt and evil-disposed conspirators.)

The declaration sets out the institution of the divorce



Highwaymen attacking Farmer Michael Lawler on Milwaukee Avenue, Chicago.

packed up every portable article of value about the house, with her black lover left the city on the four o'clock train of the South Carolina Railroad on Friday morning. The parties carried with them some \$300 in specie, \$300 in greenbacks, a gold watch valued at \$200, and a number of articles of jewelry, and the clothing of the deserted husband. On the grocer's return from Summerville, about three o'clock on Friday afternoon, as soon as informed of what had occurred, he telegraphed to his brothers, including Augusta, Columbia, and Wilmington. The parties were arrested at Wilmington on Friday night, having changed cars for that place at Kingville, S. C., and were expected to arrive here yesterday.

Daring Outrage on the Highway.

A FARMER KNOCKED SENSELESS FROM HIS WAGON AND ROBBED.

Another daring highway robbery was committed in Chicago, which, for boldness, eclipses anything of the kind that has occurred for a long time. Mr. Michael Lawler, who resides at Lyden Center, had been in the city with a load of hay, and, having disposed of it, was returning home, and, as he was driving up Milwaukee avenue, at about six o'clock, in his hay wagon, he was accosted by two men who asked for a ride. His consent was readily given, he not having the remotest idea of the character of the men he was accommodating. When they arrived near the corner of Reuben street, one of the men who were sitting on either side of him arose and suddenly dealt him a severe blow on the head with a handy-billy, or some other weapon, which had the effect of stunning him, and he fell out of the wagon. The two men jumped out, and the horses kept on their way. The villains then proceeded to ride his pockets of whatever they could find worth taking, including \$47 in money, and made good their escape. The horses, after having gone a few blocks, were stopped, and as soon as Mr. Lawler had sufficiently recovered, he came back with them to the Union street police station, and notified the police of his loss, but no clue was obtained to the whereabouts of the foot-pads.

That so bold an operation could have taken place right in the midst of a large and populous city, and at a time when so many are ordinarily stirring on the street, almost surmounts belief, and it is to be hoped that these disciples of Dick Turpin will be caged and meet their just deserts.

Love and Murder.

A HUSBAND SLAYS HIS YOUNG WIFE.

Execution of the Homicide.

CONFESSOR OF THE CRIME.

The story of Neal Devaney, executed on Tuesday of last week at Wilkesbarre, Penn., for the murder of his wife, is a long and painful one. We have already given it in detail, immediately after the commission of the murder on the 24th of July last. It only furnishes another illustration of the truth, how one false step in vital morality may involve a whole family in bloody disasters. A brief resume of the case is as follows:

In the summer of last year, Neal, then residing in the parish of Vennistown, Connemara, Ireland, married a young woman about his own age, and then spent about six months in New York City, where he had been a servant for several years, and through dint of hard labor and strict economy, he had saved \$14. With this amount she and Devaney came to New York to better their condition. They started on the journey late in the afternoon, and were consumed. Nothing appears to create the belief that the honeymoon was unpleasant. They were not many days in New York before their money was nearly all gone. She had no friends in the New World; but Neal was a little better off in this respect, for he had an uncle and an aunt in Hazleton, Penn.

It was soon arranged that he should proceed there and



A Woman Attacked by a Mad Dog at Hudson, N. J.

shows that he had been urging his inamorata for some time past to fly away with him, promising that she should never want for anything that could contribute to her present or future happiness.

Last Thursday the grocer went up to Summerville for the purpose of collecting some rent due him, leaving, as usual, an old colored woman, employed as cook, to keep company with his wife. The latter, however, told the cook that she would not be wanted that night, and might go home. During the night the wife appears to have

work in the coal regions, while she should engage as a domestic in New York City, passing as Neal's sister, instead of his wife. This was in the month of September, 1895. He labored during October and November following as a laborer on the railroad, at \$2 per day. He then wrote to his wife, telling her that she might come to Hazleton, or remain in New York, as she felt inclined.

But he lady for some reason did not go to her husband, while the latter continued where he was with various tunes, till last Spring, when he found work in the "Sugar Land" mine, about a mile beyond the borough of Hazleton.

Here begins the first step towards his awful crime; for here he became acquainted with a young girl, a native of his own county, and he tried his hand at love-making a second time with much success. He courted the young creature, and in simplicity and good faith she promised to become his.

The courtship was carried on with much fervor for several months, and in the meantime Neal sent no word to his wife as to his whereabouts. He did not even design to give an answer to his wife's beseeching letters. He was too much infatuated with another, and she alone received his regards. Catherine, for that was her name, wrote only as a discarded wife can write, telling Neal that she would no longer endure his silence, and that she would come on to Hazleton and ascertain the cause of it. This had the effect of eliciting a reply from him, and in his letter he told her to come on to Eason and he would meet her there.

The parties accordingly met as arranged, on Monday, the 22d of July; but Neal, for some vaguely assigned reason, objected to having his wife accompany him to Hazleton. But his wife insisted on going with him, and finally the couple started and made their way thither, partly on foot and partly by rail. During this journey the deserted young wife discovered in her husband's conduct her husband, what had been the cause of his strange silence so long.

On reaching Hazleton Mrs. D. put up at Mrs. McKelvey's house, a place where travelers are entertained. She did not reveal who she was, but merely stated that she had no money and knew Mr. Devaney. The landlady kindly said she could remain under these circumstances.

An intimacy soon sprang up between the two women, and during some conversation Mrs. McKelvey mentioned that Neal Devaney was to be married on the next Saturday evening. This was too much for Mrs. Devaney—poor thing—and she asked Mrs. McKelvey whether she would keep a secret if she were to impart one to her. Giving the assurance that she would, Mrs. Devaney opened her heart to her, told her troubles, and found much sympathy from her new acquaintance.

On Wednesday evening, about eight o'clock, Neal called for his wife, without making their relation known to the McKelvey family. Mrs. McKelvey beckoned Mrs. Devaney to one side and told her not to go, as her husband might mean her harm. Poor thing, she had too much confidence in him, and replied: "I guess not; I don't think he would hurt me, anyhow." She went, and that was the last seen of Mrs. Devaney alive.

The woman's mysterious disappearance excited immediate suspicion, and on Friday, the 26th of July, Devaney was arrested; and within ten minutes of his arrest the body of his murdered wife was found. The tragedy was enacted about a mile from the built up portion of Hazleton, on the edge of a piece of woods.

The left breast was riddled, evidently by pistol shot, and the throat cut from ear to ear. Some German residing in the vicinity, testified that on the Wednesday night in question, the 24th of July, about ten o'clock, they saw a sharp flash of fire, a report like a pistol shot, followed by a



Policeman Woolridge Shooting a Burglar in the Sixth Ward, N. Y.

piercing scream. It came from the same direction in which the body was found.

The evidence showing Devaney's guilt, though all circumstantial, was very decisive. On the 28th of August he was indicted, on the 4th of September he was placed upon his trial, and on the 6th he was found guilty of murder in the first degree. On the 6th he received his sentence, the day of his execution being fixed for the 12th inst. The prisoner steadily maintained his innocence up to within twenty-four hours of his felon death. But on the night immediately preceding his execution, the guilty secret forced its way from his lips, and he made the following

FULL CONFESSION.

to the jailor:

I was born in the town of Claghersculan, county Donegal, in the north of Ireland. I was twenty-one years of age last March; but I do not know the exact date of my birth. I never went to school, and cannot read or write. During my boyhood I labored on a farm, and continued to do this until I came to America, which was in September, 1886. Shortly after, being married, myself and wife considered it best for us to come to this country, which we did as stated. After landing in New York, we concluded that it would be better for her to remain in that city as a servant girl, while I should go out to my relatives, near Hasleton, we then being nearly out of money.

After staying there a short time I became acquainted with Mary Callaghan, a young girl from my own country. Her friends liked me and encouraged the match between us. They did not know at this time that I was already married. During this time I continued to write to my



Albert Widrig Stabbing William Wiley at Springville, N. Y.

wife in New York. It was not long before Mary Callaghan's friends found out that I had been married in Ireland. Even then, they desired me to marry her. I now wrote to my wife to meet me at Hasleton. I failed in meeting her as I arranged, but met her at March Chunk. We then both walked together from March Chunk to Penn Haven. Here she took the case for Hasleton, where we talked the whole matter over. Previous to this, while walking from March Chunk to Penn Haven, I proposed to kill myself, but she would not consent to it—she prevented me from taking my own life. After this I was nearly crazy with trouble, and I told my wife that it would be better for her to go back to March Chunk and stay there till Friday. This was on Tuesday. She started, but the cars not going all the way through she got off the train. Then she went to Mrs. McKelvey's, in Hasleton. Next day I met her at this place. In the evening I took her back in the woods. I never said anything about killing her until I got her there, and not even then until I shot her.

Even after being shot in the breast, she would have escaped from the effects of the balls if I had not attacked her immediately with a knife and cut her throat. This knife I got from her a short time before. I did not use a razor as many persons have stated. When I killed her it was between 8 and 9 o'clock. I then returned to near my uncle's where I boarded. I stayed around the garden until morning. Then I went into the house.

I alone committed the murder. Patrick Toomey, the girl's cousin, whom I accused, had nothing whatever to do with it. I want the public to know this before I am executed.

I do not suppose that any man and wife had more happily and wished each other better than we, until I committed keeping company. This was the cause of my committing the murder.

I am very sorry that I did it, and I hope to be forgiven. I am now prepared to die at any moment.

his
NEAL W. DEVANEY.
mark.

THE EXECUTION.

A little after one o'clock, P. M., on Tuesday of last week, Devaney ascended the scaffold. The Wyoming Valley Zouaves were on duty in the prison yard. During the execution a snow storm set in, and the piteousness made the sombre scene most dark and dreary.

After a short prayer from the reverend father, the cap was pulled over the culprit's face, and the drop fell. After hanging twenty-three minutes, life was pronounced extinct. The affair was conducted very quietly.

Devaney's size may be set down at five feet seven or eight inches. In build rather stout—short hair of a faxon hue, with an inclination to curl. His eyes were an extremely bad expression, denoting him to be a desperate man.

Termination of the O'Neill Litigation in Pittsburgh.

THE HUSBAND'S PETITION FOR A DIVORCE REJECTED. HE IS NON-SUITED IN THE CIVIL ACTION FOR DAMAGES.

Some time last Spring or early Summer we published details of certain legal proceedings instituted by James B. O'Neill, to procure a divorce on the ground of his wife having committed adultery with his own cousin, Daniel O'Neill, one of the proprietors of the Pittsburgh Dispatch, an influential and widely-circulated journal. A suit was also commenced by James against Dan, for crim. con., the damages being laid at \$5,000. The case created all along a considerable excitement in the community, which we suppose will entirely subside now, in view of the recent

action of the courts in the premises. The serious charges set out by James B. O'Neill in his petition against his cousin, Daniel O'Neill, have been most thoroughly inquired into, and the result of that investigation has been a complete vindication of Mr. D. O'Neill's character, which entirely clears him of every vestige of odium which so unjustly attached to him.

Last week, in the Court of Common Pleas at Pittsburgh, Judge Stowe gave the decision of the Court in the case of James B. O'Neill vs. Mary Ann O'Neill—a libel for divorce, alleging for cause adultery with Daniel O'Neill.

After referring, in his opinion, to the almost entire absence of witnesses—save one—to prove anything like adultery, viz., that the respondent confessed on several occasions that she had been guilty of adulterous intercourse with Daniel O'Neill, and this brings us to consider, said his Honor, how far confessions are to be taken as evidence in this case.

A decree of divorce cannot be rendered upon the agreement of parties in Court, or on default of the defendant, and, growing out of the same principle, no decree can be founded on the sole evidence of the defendant out of Court. This is the rule of the ancient as well as the modern law, both in England and in this country. (Bishop on Divorce.) It is true that the defendant's confessions may be heard, but if they were false, sufficient to frustrate the mind of the court as the will of the parties, in frustration of the entire policy of the law—Holland vs. Holland, 2 Mass. 154. In this State, Matchie vs. Matchie, 6 Barr, 332, the same doctrine is distinctly announced by Gibson, C. J. He says: "It is a rule of policy not to find a sentence of divorce on confession alone. Yet when it is full, confidential, reliable, free from suspicion of collusion and corroborated by circumstances, it is ranked with the safest proofs." The same rule is differently expressed in Sawyer vs. Sawyer, Walker's Michigan Reports, 48: "Where the circumstances are such as to repel all suspicion and leave no doubt of the truth of the confession, it should act accordingly." So in Betts vs. Betts, 1 Johns, ch. 196, Chancellor Kent says: "This rule is well settled that confessions of the party are admissible on a charge of adultery if sustained by other proofs, but unless corroborated by other evidence and circumstances they are not sufficient ground for a divorce."

These were all cases where defendant made defence, which fact alone went to indicate the absence of collusion. Much more should the court possess confidence with evidence and facts than most accurately when the proceedings are not defended, and all the evidence is ex parte. So strict is the rule in England, that to prevent fraud in those cases, the practice is for the Judge (all persons, especially the husband, being removed) to examine the woman as to the truth and cause of her confession, and to ascertain the truth of all other lawful ways and means. If there be even a probable suspicion of fraud or deceit, the divorce will not be granted unless adultery be otherwise satisfactorily proved, and in all ex parte proceedings under our act no divorce should be granted upon confession of defendant, unless other facts, clearly established by the evidence, raise at least a violent presumption of their truth.

His Honor goes on to say that the alleged confessions of the wife, to say the least, were not free from the suspicion of collusion; they were not full. They do not appear to have been reluctant, except in one case, where the confession was ready enough, and the respondent, if any, was to taking back the denial and re-asserting the same thing. There is an entire want of corroboration, because no fact testified to by witnesses for the complainant is inconsistent with what might innocently occur between parties standing in the relations the respondent and alleged parties did to each other, particularly when the fact appears that his adopted son of seven or eight years of age was domiciled in complainant's family.

There is another fact indirectly disclosed by the evidence in the case of an exceedingly suspicious character. Assuming that complainant knew or had been informed by his wife that she was guilty of adultery before he had the petition prepared and sworn to it, April 17, how are we to account for the fact that two days afterwards (April 19)

when Esq. Nicholson took his affidavit, she was under her husband's roof and had been so from the time she first made the disclosure of her faithlessness without any change in her domestic relations, so far as we know not even occupying a separate bed or room.

As far as the evidence discloses, the doctrine of condonation would prevent the complainant obtaining a decree of divorce, even if the respondent had actually been guilty of adultery.

The libel was dismissed at the cost of the petitioner. The next phase of this family entanglement, Jan. B. O'Neill's crim. con. suit against Daniel O'Neill, was presented in the District Court, before Judge Williams. In the face of Judge Stowe's decision, it is almost needless to say that the defendant was not held to the tune of \$5,000, the damages claimed. Mr. James B. O'Neill's counsel abandoned the case, and the plaintiff was non-suited and condemned in the costs.

Serious Altercation.

A PROBABLY FATAL STABBING AFFAIR.

SPRINGVILLE, N. Y., Nov. 10, 1897.

A stabbing affray occurred in our village last evening, which has thrown us into a state of considerable excitement. The particulars were as follows: Albert Widrig and William Wiley have been at "sword's points" for some time. It seems that yesterday there was some trouble between them, and last evening, as Widrig was on his way to the village, he passed Wiley's home, and told him if he would come to the village he would "fix him." Wiley, who can not take a dare or a threat, immediately hitched up his horse and started for the village, overtaking Widrig before reaching there. On attempting to pass, Widrig prevented him from doing so by taking the whole road himself, and holding his horse and compelling Wiley to drive very slow. On reaching the village, some words passed between them, when Wiley slapped Widrig, who immediately drew a knife and stabbed Wiley in the abdomen. Widrig was immediately arrested, and medical aid procured for Wiley, who is now in a very critical condition—will probably die.

On searching Widrig no knife could be found. It was afterwards ascertained that a man by the name of John Voeburg, who was with Widrig, had taken the knife to a distant part of the town and hidden it. He was afterwards induced to produce the knife. Widrig was taken before Justice Severance last evening. The examination will be concluded to-morrow. Widrig is as meek and mean a looking individual as can be found, and the case looks bad for him as well as Voeburg, who will probably be held as accessory.

Wiley is a peaceable man, and much respected in the community.



Terror Fight between an Officer and an Enormous Black Snake, Kansas.

Exciting Encounter with a Black Snake.

An officer writing from Kansas says: "I was returning late one afternoon to my camp, which was in a place very difficult to find even by daylight, but next to impossible in darkness. I was pushing on my horse as rapidly as the thick timber would allow, when I saw an enormous black snake a little to the left of my track. The light was fast falling, and although I make it a matter of conscience to kill every snake I can, I determined to pass him. To my astonishment, however (I had never seen the like before), the reptile made right toward me with a wicked hiss. This was much more than I could bear, so I got off my horse, determined to wipe him out. I don't think I ever had such difficulty in killing a snake, and was never in such danger. I selected a piece of wood and made furious whacks at the reptile, which were unsuccessful. The stick broke in two, but my mood was up; so, fearing that the snake would escape, I went very close to it to give it a finish. Before I could do so, however, with wonderful quickness and seized me by the arm, hanging on to the sleeve in such a venomously tenacious way that I knew I had committed the poison. When I felt the puncture I grew reckless, and seized the snake with both hands, fortunately near the neck, and destroyed it. I brought it to my camp, tying it with a strap to the saddle; skinned it that evening, and found in it thirteen eggs as large as those of bullfrogs. It was the largest black snake I ever saw—upward of six feet. I experienced no ill effects, and it had not drawn blood, but had only given me a sharp pinch through my thick coat."

Terrible Assassination.

A WHITE MAN MURDERED BY A NEGRO.

A correspondent, "C. L.," writes to us from Chattanooga, Tenn., an account of a very horrible occurrence that took place near that city on the 6th inst. Our correspondent sends some of the local papers, and from them we have collated the following particulars of the tragic affair:

Early on the morning of the 7th instant the city was thrown into a fever of excitement by the rumor that Adolf Deutch had been foully dealt with. Soon it was known that his body had been found lying by the roadside, on the road to Byrd's mill, about five miles from this city and near the house of Sheriff Connor. John D. Blackford, Esq., brought this information, and also held a coroner's inquest upon the body at the place where it was first discovered. The verdict of the jury was in accordance with the facts which were about to relate, but much dissatisfaction was expressed yesterday that a fuller investigation was not held.

It will be remembered that a few weeks ago the jewelry store of Henry Deutch was robbed of a number of watches and that several negroes were arrested as the thieves. At the recent session of the Law Court, Joe Johnson and Andy Williams, two negro boys, were convicted of the



H. Deutch as found after his Murder.

theft, and were sentenced to one year's imprisonment, which the court commuted to twenty days imprisonment in the jail at this city. A part of the watches was recovered, and Mr. Deutch was still in search of the rest.

One day last week Mr. Berg, a guard at the city prison, was at work in the cell where Andy Williams was confined. Andy told Mr. Berg that if Henry Deutch would go with him he would find two watches in a cornfield by a log in the direction of Byrd's mill. This statement was communicated to Henry Deutch, who, being busy himself, sent Adolf on Tuesday. The person in charge at the prison permitted the prisoner, Andy Williams, to go with Mr. Deutch, without a guard, simply telling him that he should obey him in all things.

They both left the city on Tuesday morning, and when they were going in the direction of Byrd's mill, Mr. Deutch stopped at the house of Sheriff Connor, about 3 o'clock Tuesday afternoon, and procured a light for his pipe, which was the last time that he was seen alive. His body was found yesterday morning at 9 o'clock by George Blackford, about three-quarters of a mile from Mr. Connor's house. It was lying by the roadside, on its face, and the head was terribly mutilated, the skull having been broken with a club. A club—a wagon standard about fifteen inches long by two inches square, of hard wood—with several cloths of blood on it, was found near the body. The pipe of the deceased, partly filled, was lying near him, and his hands were filled with earth. It would seem that while Mr. Deutch was stooping to dig for the watches, the negro had struck him with a club upon the head, crushing the skull and killing him instantly.

The body of Mr. Deutch when found was stripped of almost all clothing, but the clothing and his revolver were afterwards found in a cornfield near Connor's house, and brought to this city.

The impression prevails that the murder was not connected by the negro alone, but that some of the prisoners now confined in the jail upon serious charges, were concerned in it.

Diligent search was made yesterday for the negro, a number of special policemen having been appointed. Policeman O'Neal arrived in town about sunset, and reported that the negro had been traced from house to house and was at last lost in the Chickamauga swamps. An effort was made last night to procure bloodhounds to be used in capturing the murderer, but without success. In this connection we cannot refrain from expressing the opinion that the authorities at the prison were derelict in their duty in permitting the prisoner to go out as he did, and a very grave responsibility is attached to their action, in view of the result.

Mr. Adolf Deutch, the deceased, was a quiet, inoffensive and peaceable young man, about thirty years old, and was born in Nuremberg on the Hart, in Bavaria, and had been in America eight years.

Our correspondent, who writes under later date than the papers from which we quote, informs us that from the swamp the murderer, holy pursued, took to the mountains and was there fortunately captured by two farmers. Sheriff Connor was two days and nights in pursuit of the ruffian. Williams strenuously denies having killed Mr. Deutch, but says he saw him killed. On his being brought to the city there was a very strong inclination to lynch the scoundrel, but better counsel prevailing, the law was preserved intact.

We published in the NATIONAL POLICE GAZETTE a full account, with illustration, of the murder of Mr. Westmoreland, the acting English Consul at Brunswick, Ga., his unsuccessful rival (Martin) having shot him down almost instantly upon the conclusion of the marriage ceremony. The case came up recently before the Superior Court of the district; but it being found impossible to get a jury, the Court adjourned, and Martin was admitted to bail in the sum of \$20,000.



Freaks of a Bear near Lake Como, Minnesota.

"Around the Battery" -Arrival of an Emigrant Ship.

The following is the police record of arrests made in the city during the past week: Saturday, 9th inst., 222; Sunday, 77; Monday, 196; Tuesday, 197; Wednesday, 19; Thursday, 174; Friday, 225. Total, 1,289.

The Tar and Feathering Case in Savannah, Ga.

EXAMINATION OF THE PARTIES CHARGED WITH THE OUTRAGE.
A recent number of the Savannah, Ga., Republican, mentions the arrest of sundry parties charged with complicity in the tar and feather outrage on Aaron Hurt, some time ago.

The prisoners were brought up for examination before Justice P. M. Russell, and the first called was Aaron Hurt, who testified that on Thursday night a man named John asked me to take supper with him. We were walking out to his house, and were on the edge of the city when we got in some weeds. Just there some colored men came out of the weeds; they put a rope around my neck and dragged me a little way. I begged them not to kill me. One said: "— you got up before we kill you, and where's all the money and papers you had in your pocket? I want to see them." They then ran their hands into my pocket and pulled them out themselves. They they said: "— you, strip quick. I pulled off my coat and shirt. One of them then picked up a pair of shears and commenced cutting off my hair. They then put tar on my head and neck, and one said, — you, I want to let you know that no Democrat shall speak here. You strip clean off. Said I, men, don't kill me. They then put tar all over me as thick as they could, and picked up a bag of feathers and put them all over me with their hands, and said one, I'll give you until to-morrow morning at 6 o'clock to leave here; if here then, — you, I'll kill you. Now leave. Said I, must I go naked? They said yes, — another said no, bring his old breeches at him. I caught them on my arm, and as I started off they pulled up some weeds and said, now, — you, run, and as I commenced to run they whipped me about the head and back. I ran a little way and they turned back, and I pulled on my pants. I heard some person coming in front of me making threats, and I got over a fence and lay down until they passed. I then made my way to the police barracks. I missed my way, and inquired of a white gentleman. I would know the man John. [Was shown Charlton and recognized him.]

Mr. Mercer—This occurred on the outskirts of the city, between seven and eight o'clock. I could not identify the parties; they were all strangers to me, and all colored men. They took my things without my consent—papers of value, and my clothing. I had three dollars and a half. They took my overcoat, coat, vest, hat, shoes, and two shirts. They were the same men who were with this man when he asked me to supper. When they rushed on me he went right off. The shears looked like sheep shears.

By the Court—I was so frightened I could not recognize them.

By Mr. Mercer—I cannot swear as to these men being in the party. None of these men had been conversing with me that day. John had been asking me for a day or two to go out with him. He pretended to be a Democrat and a friend of mine. I had taken one drink that afternoon. I asked him, but he took two cigars, and would not drink.

Robert Charlton, sworn—I know the man Aaron Hurt personally. After he had been in the city about a day, myself and several others approached him to trace his principles, which we were successful in finding out. He came out promptly, and said that he was a pure, genuine Democrat. We said to him that we understood he was going to deliver a speech in the city, and he said that was so. We then suggested among us that we would tar and feather and whip him. We decided that it would not do to have an up-country freedman come and intrude upon us in that way. Some time after the question arose as to how we should get him out into the suburbs to carry out our views. It was decided that I should ask him to take tea with me. I did so. In the afternoon, after his arrest and release, I met him; he started out with me. After walking a considerable distance, Hurt asked me very politely into a bar to take a drink. I went, of course. The gentleman called for his liquor. I was slow in drinking having a bad opinion of the individual, and I found he had not means to pay for it. The bar-keeper told him the two drinks would be thirty cents. I declined drinking; he took a drink. We then continued on our journey to my house. After walking some time we were successful in



Patrick Mannix Fatally Beaten while sitting up with a Dead Friend at Memphis.



Arrest of Jacob Brown, a Freedman, the Murderer of Frank Brown, at Niles, Mich.

making our point. He was taken by the collar, and I immediately disappeared.
By Mr. Mercer—These three men, Mosman, Bland, and Stewart, are the men with whom I made the arrangement.

There were no other parties, to my knowledge. My house is in this city. This took place on Thursday evening—the same evening he attempted to speak. I recognized these men as the ones who ran out when we reached the point

agreed upon. I did not see what occurred. I have seen one of the parties in barber shops.
By the Court—I recognize these parties as among those who made the agreement and rushed out upon Hurt. I understood an attempt would be made to fasten the crime upon me.

The counsel for the defence then stated that they would offer no evidence on their part, but give bonds for trial before the Superior Court.
They were placed under bonds of \$3,000 each on the charge of robbery, and \$1,000 each on the charge of riot; one-half to be given by the men, the other by the person giving security for their appearance at the next (January) term of the Superior Court.

A Man Fatally Beaten while Defending His Dead Friend's House.

A Memphis paper of the 20th ult. says: Three men, named Luke Manderville, John Dwyer and James Walton, were yesterday committed to jail by Justice Hall for an assault upon Patrick Mannix, who resided on Brown's avenue, near De Soto street. The circumstances are, we believe, as follows: A man died near his house, and his wife having become lonesome, went to the house of Mannix to pass the night, he going to her house to sit up with the dead body. During the night the three men now in jail came to the house in which was the corpse, and, after sitting for some time, they began to take undue liberty with the things in the room, and were disposed to assume control of it. Mannix remonstrated with them and words followed, which finally led the three men beating Mannix in the most terrible manner. One of his arms was broken, his jaw fractured and his left eye destroyed. He is said to have presented a most deplorable sight. He was removed to his own house, and a physician called, who attended to setting the fractured bones and dressing his wounds. He now lies in a precarious condition. The three men (Walton, Dwyer and Manderville,) were arrested and taken to the Canby street station, from whence they were transferred to jail without bail.

A Cold-Blooded Murder.

A WHITE MAN SHOT DEAD BY A NEGRO.

ANNAPOLIS, MARYLAND, Nov. 4, 1897.

At a late hour on Saturday night last, the citizens of our usually quiet city were startled by a report that a wilful and cold-blooded murder had been committed near the Michigan Central Depot. On repairing to the place designated, we found the facts in the case to be about as follows:

Frank Brown, a young married man, aged about twenty-eight years, son of Jacob Brown, Esq., one of our oldest and most respected citizens, had a few days ago a slight difficulty with a negro who sports several aliases, John Brown, Jim Johnston, etc., etc., but his real name is unknown. He is but recently out of the Penitentiary, where

he is said to have served two years for the killing of a man in Detroit, in 1894. Frank, on his way home to his farm, Saturday night, unfortunately entered the grocery store of his old friend George K. Forler, at the corner of Fifth and High streets, to make some purchases, and there encountered the negro. The circumstances of their previous trouble was brought up, and a regular quarrel ensued. Blows passed between the two, but Mr. Forler succeeded in separating them before any damage was done to either. The negro then left the store, but returned in a few minutes with a revolver in his hand, and, meeting Frank, who had just essayed to leave the store, midway of the room, deliberately shot him down. The ball entered the left breast, severing the main valve of the heart, causing instant death. The murderer fired but once, and then fled, but has just been captured. He was a stranger here, and wandered about two miles from the city, going to the house of Mr. Scotting to beg for breakfast, which, by the way, was only a few rods from the house of his victim, where that victim lay shrouded for the grave, it was by accident that he failed even to enter the same house. Mr. Scotting recognized him as the murderer, gave him breakfast, and while he was eating called out for help to make the arrest, which proved successful. The negro showed fight, and attempted to use his revolver, but was intimidated by the display of guns pointed at him, and he submitted to be bound. The excitement has been and is very high; hundreds of men scoured the country during Sunday searching for him, and had he been caught he would have been instantly lynched. He has just passed my window now as I write, escorted by nearly a hundred men, all

armed with guns, revolvers, etc., and the cry is all around "Hang him, shoot him, shoot him," etc. However, the law will take its course, and the wretch have time to repent of the deed in the classic shades of our State Prison for a lifetime, as our statutes have ignored capital punishment.

L. W. B.

'The Ceaseless Search and Vigil Long' at Last Rewarded.

ARREST OF A BRUTAL BUFFALO AND MURDERER.

Felix Quick was arrested in Alton, Ill., the other day, on a requisition from Gov. Fletcher, of Missouri, charged with committing a murder four years ago in Washington county, Mo. Some four years ago, he, in company with two accomplices, in the guise of army officers, went to the house of a wealthy old farmer in Washington county, Mo., whom they knew to have money, and, upon some pretence or other, called the old man out of the dwelling, when Quick shot and killed him. The ruffians then entered the house and hung up the wife and daughter of the murdered man by the neck, and made them confess where the money was hidden. In this manner they managed to find where some \$800 in gold was kept, which they took and made their escape. The son of the murdered man has spent \$20,000 in his search for the assassin of his father, and he has at length succeeded in securing the arrest of all but one.



Negro Frank, his—Tarring and Feathering of Aaron Hurt by his fellow Freedmen at Savannah, Georgia.



A Night Street Scene in the City of New York.